

Pam.
Mice.
C

"DP'S ARE PEOPLE!"



Background, Current Program, and Future Plans of
the Committee on Displaced Persons of Church World
Service—the Coordinating Organization for Protes-
tant and Eastern Orthodox Relief and Rehabilitation.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from
Columbia University Libraries

<https://archive.org/details/dpsarepeople00unse>

“DP’S ARE PEOPLE!”

PROTESTANT PROGRAM FOR DISPLACED PERSONS



COMMITTEE ON DISPLACED PERSONS • CHURCH WORLD SERVICE
214 East 21st Street, New York 10, N. Y.

Table of Contents

	PAGE
Ready for Action	3
Wanted: Action on the DPs	3
Definition of a "Displaced Person"	4
Church World Service Sponsors 2,000 More Displaced Persons	5
General Summary of DP Activities	6
Families Find New Homes	8
Most of the DPs Are Christians	9
DPs Are Now On Our Hands	10
Who Are These DPs?	12
Welfare Program in Germany and Austria	13
What Others Say	15
Interesting Facts and Figures	16
Staff and Committee	20

. . . Problem for Christian People

The Displaced Persons situation is not only a problem for the United States Government; it is a problem for Christian people. There is a great deal of confusion about the whole matter. Misunderstandings are prevalent. People want to know the real facts of the case, yet they are not able to find them. A great many Christians want to help, but they do not know just how to begin.

This booklet has been prepared to give factual material about Displaced Persons. As will be seen in the *Table of Contents*, the subject has been treated from various points of view. Pictures have been added to point up the text. The aim of the booklet is — *action!* . . . Because this is a great Christian, humanitarian challenge, we make no apology for this call to action in behalf of 850,000 displaced human beings, our brothers in Christ.

READY FOR ACTION

Christian people of the nation are being asked to assume a large responsibility in the resettlement of DPs here in the United States. Christians are being requested to provide jobs and homes, to render a spiritual ministry, and to help secure proper immigration legislation.

While it is certain that the Stratton Bill will not be passed in its present form, it now appears as if Congress will adopt some form of favorable DP legislation during the course of the year. This means that we must be prepared for action. Local DP committees should be organized—for

WHEN this legislation is passed Protestants ought to have a definite plan for the resettlement of these "Delayed Pilgrims".

So please check with your city Council of Churches or Ministerial Association as to the next move. Learn the plans of your own denomination. When the Wylie Bill, or the Fellows Bill, or some other measure is adopted by Congress, let us be ready, in our local communities, to put into practice our good resolutions. Actions now speak much louder than words.

WANTED: ACTION ON THE DP'S

From Geneva our correspondent Michael Hoffman reports that the International Refugee Organization will urge member nations to take a "fair share" of the 625,000 displaced persons in German, Austrian and Italian centers. The terminology "fair share," it was felt, would "go down better with the United States and the other potential receiving governments" than a "right quota system," which was recommended and bitterly fought out at the last meeting of the Preparatory Commission for IRO.

Few human problems since the end of the war have stirred the conscience of the world more than the DP problem. Yet words, phrases and tentative proposals must still be weighed against the sensitivities—rather the prejudices—of a handful of lawmakers, while men and women who fought for the Allies or were persecuted for their religious beliefs miserably wait out a third winter of "peace" in barracks and make-shift communities. It is nearly a year since Congress opened hearings on the Stratton bill to admit 400,000 of these people to the United States over a four-year period—a figure which represents a fraction of the immigrant quotas which expired unfilled for the past decade. A special Congressional committee investigating 150 of the camps last September and October concluded: "To observe the courageous efforts of most of (the DP's) to maintain dignity in the face of

the most trying limitations is to learn that most of these people, given an adequate approach to the solution of their problems, will be an asset and not a liability to the western world." How much more time does Congress require to act boldly and honorably upon this question?

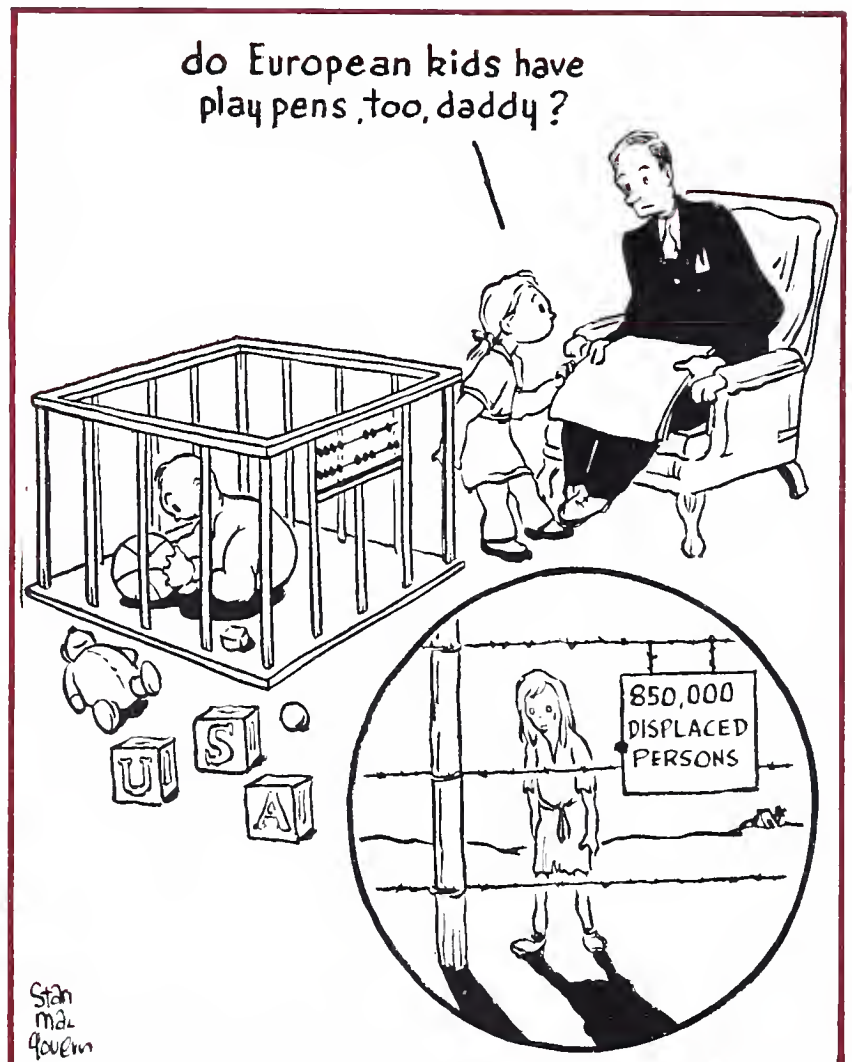
For it is a problem that finds the people of the United States far ahead of the lawmakers. Some 150 national organizations, including all leading veteran, labor, religious, women's, civic, welfare and government groups, support the admission of DP's here. And, what should certainly give constituent-minded Congressmen food for thought, a grass roots movement has sprung up in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska to "inaugurate studies to determine how many DP's could be absorbed into their states." Impressed with the farming and other skills of many DP's, Minnesota has distributed 150,000 questionnaires through the churches to ascertain whether their members would like to bring in relatives from the camps, or, lacking relatives, whether they want to help displaced families "Come to Minnesota to live." In prospect is a conference of the Governors of fifteen states to show Congress how ordinary people feel about this human problem. The question is, Will Congress respond to this popular demand for action—and if so, how soon?

—*New York Times.*

DEFINITION OF A "DISPLACED PERSON"

As used in a Congressional Bill, the term, Displaced Person means "a person in Germany, Austria, or Italy at the time of the passage of this Act who (1) is out of his country of former residence as a result of events subsequent to the outbreak of World War II; and (2) is unable or unwilling to return to the country of his nationality or former residence because of persecution or his fear of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinions."

As seen by
cartoonists



CHURCH WORLD SERVICE SPONSORS

2,000 MORE DISPLACED PERSONS

With the recent granting by the U. S. Department of Justice of a request by Church World Service to bring an additional 2,000 Displaced Persons into the country under its corporate affidavit, the total number of persons from war-ravaged countries whose entry has been sponsored by CWS has risen to 3,400. More than 1,000 have already been brought to America and have been resettled here.

In a group of 50, recently arriving in New York, were 25 family units of several nationalities, most of them from the Baltic countries or from Germany where they had been persecuted under the Nazis. They were Protestant, Eastern Orthodox and those of no formal religious affiliation. Under the CWS program they will be lodged temporarily and then resettled in various communities throughout the country where affiliated church service groups will help them to find homes and employment and to establish friendly relations within the communities. A study of the immigrants previously brought into the country by CWS shows that most of the persons need help for only a short time after arriving, soon accustom themselves to American life and become independent. The average age of the immigrants is 27; and the study has revealed that their occupations are varied, ranging from unskilled labor to the professions.

The corporate affidavit policy, which enables

Church World Service to bring to America at least 100 persons each month, was made effective by President Truman's directive of December, 1945. The whole program of aid to Displaced Persons through the American Protestant and Orthodox churches is now channeled through the CWS Committee on Displaced Persons, which was set up in June of this year. Into this committee were assumed the functions of the former American Christian Committee for Refugees, now dissolved. In a statement at the time of her appointment, Miss Aroos Benneyan, secretary of the committee, said that the two phases of the committee's activity would be welfare work among persons in the Displaced Persons camps and transportation and resettlement aid to immigrants in the United States and other countries. The Immigration Program provides for the selection of the persons overseas and for the reception, temporary shelter and maintenance, and resettlement services in the United States. The overseas staff, under Barent Landstreet, assists those immigrants who have been screened by military and government officials for immigration to the United States. The welfare branch of the overseas staff works with the homeless still in the camps awaiting resettlement or immigration, and carries on a program of vocational training, child care, relief aid and pastoral assistance.

FACTS TO BE NOTED

1. About 80% of the DPs are Christians.
2. Our failure to take action in regard to the replacement of Displaced Persons has given Russia a powerful propaganda weapon.
3. The U. S. delegation to the United Nations prevented forcible repatriation of DPs to Soviet-dominated countries.
4. It costs the U. S. Army \$400,000 *every day* to maintain the Displaced Persons in the camps.
5. The best place for DPs is in democratic countries.
6. Our present immigration quotas permit the entry of 153,929 people a year. But this is of little help to DPs. They come largely from Eastern Europe, while the quota system is weighted with allocations favoring Western Europe. Therefore *emergency* legislation, such as the Stratton Bill is necessary to meet this emergency situation.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF DP ACTIVITIES

A radio talk by Dr. Edgar DeWitt Jones, former President of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Before discussing the role of the Church in relation to the Displaced Persons, let us find out who are these people with so cold and impersonal a title as "displaced."

I have a letter with me from one such "Displaced Person." It is written by Mr. Hugo Misins, who is now in a Baltic Displaced Persons Camp in the United States zone of Germany. I should like to quote from this letter because it is written from the heart. It is an exciting letter which shows the high caliber and morale of these people, their remarkable skills and their inspiring belief in democracy and freedom. The letter from Mr. Misins reads, and I quote:

"I am forty years old, married, have two children — 14 and 4 year old girls — we are Latvian. I have served with the Company J. P. Coats Ltd., for 20 years. For the last 10 years I was general manager of the Riga mills, belonging to this company. I have undergone practical studies in the line of cotton sewing thread manufacturing; two years in Great Britain and shorter courses in Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. At present I am the Camp Administrator in a Baltic Displaced Persons Camp of approximately 1,200 souls. I would be prepared to take up any honest job if I should be given an opportunity to land in the States or elsewhere, where a man can start a decent life.

"In our Camp," the letter continues, "there are people in majority with a good education. For example: *Farmers and dairymen — about 40; dentists-technicians — 8; nurses — 13; drivers and mechanics — about 50; seamstresses, tailors — 18; civil engineers — 15; industrial engineers — 3; engine mechanics — 2; draftsmen — 8; electricians — 5; agronomists — 14; entertainers, actors — 16; textile workers — 7; pilots — 3; barbers — 9; cooks — 8; and numerous other tradesmen and craftsmen.*

"Out of the 842 adults we have 125 with completed University education; 350 persons with High School education and 137 students actually continuing their studies in the German Universities. Some of them will graduate this autumn. *There is not a single one who is illiterate.* Very many have a good or fairly good knowledge of the English lan-

guage. I dare say that we, with such a hardship behind us, would become *faithful and reliable citizens of the United States of America.* We are *hard-working people,*" the letter emphasizes, "*with sound morals and who do not easily give up when faced with hardships. The present life we live is a miserable and hopeless vegetation, but we are proud to say that we do not pass our time in idleness.*"

"The best proof for that are the numerous workshops, courses and the high number of our people employed by the various IRO, Voluntary Agency, U. S. Army and other organizations."

The letter concludes with this passage:

"We are people who have lost everything even our beloved native land, *but we have not lost our self-dignity and hope that somewhere in the world a place will be found for us where we will no longer be obliged to live in camps and receive charity — presents.*

"All we want is to have a chance to start a *new decent life under democratic conditions*, i.e. where we are not a thorn in the eye to the others like the case is here in Germany." Signed Hugo Misins.

There are 850,000 or more people like Hugo Misins in Europe's Displaced Persons camps today. They are not only people without a home of their own, but people without a country they can call their own. They are the most tragic victims of the recent war — survivors of concentration camps and of slave labor battalions — they cannot return to their original homelands like Poland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Yugoslavia and others, because they fear political and religious persecution there. They remain displaced people because they are lovers of liberty and freedom and their only hope is to resettle in a democratic country where they can rebuild their shattered lives again. Their fate is a matter that rests heavily on the conscience of mankind.

Church World Service, like welfare organizations of other faiths, has been very active on behalf of the Displaced Persons, 80 percent of whom are Christians of various denominations. We have a staff of thirty-six international and indigenous employees in Germany and Austria operating a program of immigration, resettlement, and welfare activities among the non-Jewish, non-Catholic Displaced Persons. We maintain offices in Bremen, Berlin, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Munich, Salzburg and

Vienna, which service possible immigrants applying to any of the United States Consulates in these countries. Our headquarters are in New York where we have an administrative staff and a staff of trained social workers who receive the families arriving in this country. Our present operational budget calls for an estimated expenditure of a little over a million dollars a year to implement these programs. We have sufficient corporate affidavits approved by the Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice to cover all persons in this group who may be called forward by the United States Consulate as eligible for immigration to the United States. These corporate affidavits are utilized in those cases where the emigrant is unable to obtain personal affidavits from relatives or friends in the United States.

Sufficient money has been appropriated by Church World Service to guarantee that any person coming to the United States on our corporate affidavit will not become a public charge. At the present time an average of 100 persons a month are arriving in the United States under our corporate affidavits.

Our reports on resettlement show that the Displaced Persons for whom we are responsible have settled in 132 different communities in 33 states in the United States.

A Great Obstacle

However, we have encountered a great obstacle in operating our immigration service. That obstacle is the shortage of quota numbers available to the persons in whom we are interested.

The predominate group of non-Jewish, non-Catholic Displaced Persons are either Protestants of the former Baltic states or Eastern Orthodox from countries now part of, or dominated by, the Soviet Union. The Baltic quotas are so small that we consider ourselves fortunate if we can get 10 or 15 Balts a month for all Germany and Austria. This means we have a tremendous backlog of Baltic nationals who are in every way eligible for emigration but for whom no quota numbers are available. Most of the balance of our people fall under the Russian quota which is not as heavily over-subscribed but it is difficult to establish eligibility for this group.

It is because of this fact — because our present

immigration laws do not meet the present crisis — that Church World Service is wholeheartedly backing the emergency Stratton Bill.

American Taxpayers

It costs us, American taxpayers, 130 million dollars a year — or 400,000 thousand dollars a day — to maintain the 600,000 displaced persons who are in camps in the American zones of Germany and Austria. Given a chance to settle in new countries, these people would become independent and self-supporting and thus our cost for maintaining displaced persons camps would be abolished.

These people would be a great asset in the agricultural, mid-western states which lost over a million civilian residents in the past six years. The displaced persons who are skilled farmers, professionals, mechanics, domestics and are experienced in other occupations needed here, could greatly contribute to our economy by partially filling the void created by the out-migration of these million Americans.

Listen to the words of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, "We need the Displaced Persons as much as they need us."

Our spiritual gain cannot be measured. By admitting some of these people to our shores we would give expression to one of America's proudest traditions. This country has always been a haven for the displaced of Europe — from the days when the Puritans fled the persecutions of the English Crown to the turbulent days right after the Russian revolution. And by our hospitality we have gained much. The strength and greatness of America stem from sinews born of many lands. The principles and ideals we stand for are the principles and ideals for which the displaced persons of all the centuries have fought, and for which the displaced persons of today continue to fight. By admitting our fair share we will gain new strength and new recruits in the cause of democracy. We will give new meaning to the passage in the scriptures which says:

"For I was hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger and ye took me in.

"And the King shall answer and say unto thee, Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

... Families Find New Homes

In South Carolina

The Darej* family came from eastern Europe though years of forced labor under the Nazis and in DP camps had almost caused them to forget their origin.

They were brought to America under the CWS corporate affidavit. They asked be settled on a quiet farm. On a plantation in South Carolina they found a home; Mr. Darej, a former law student, is the plantation manager and his wife helps him.

With them are the husband's mother, a five-year-old child and a proud addition—a youngster born in this country and therefore a U. S. citizen.

A CWS caseworker reports: "The Darej's are very happy in their new home."

* Not family's own name.

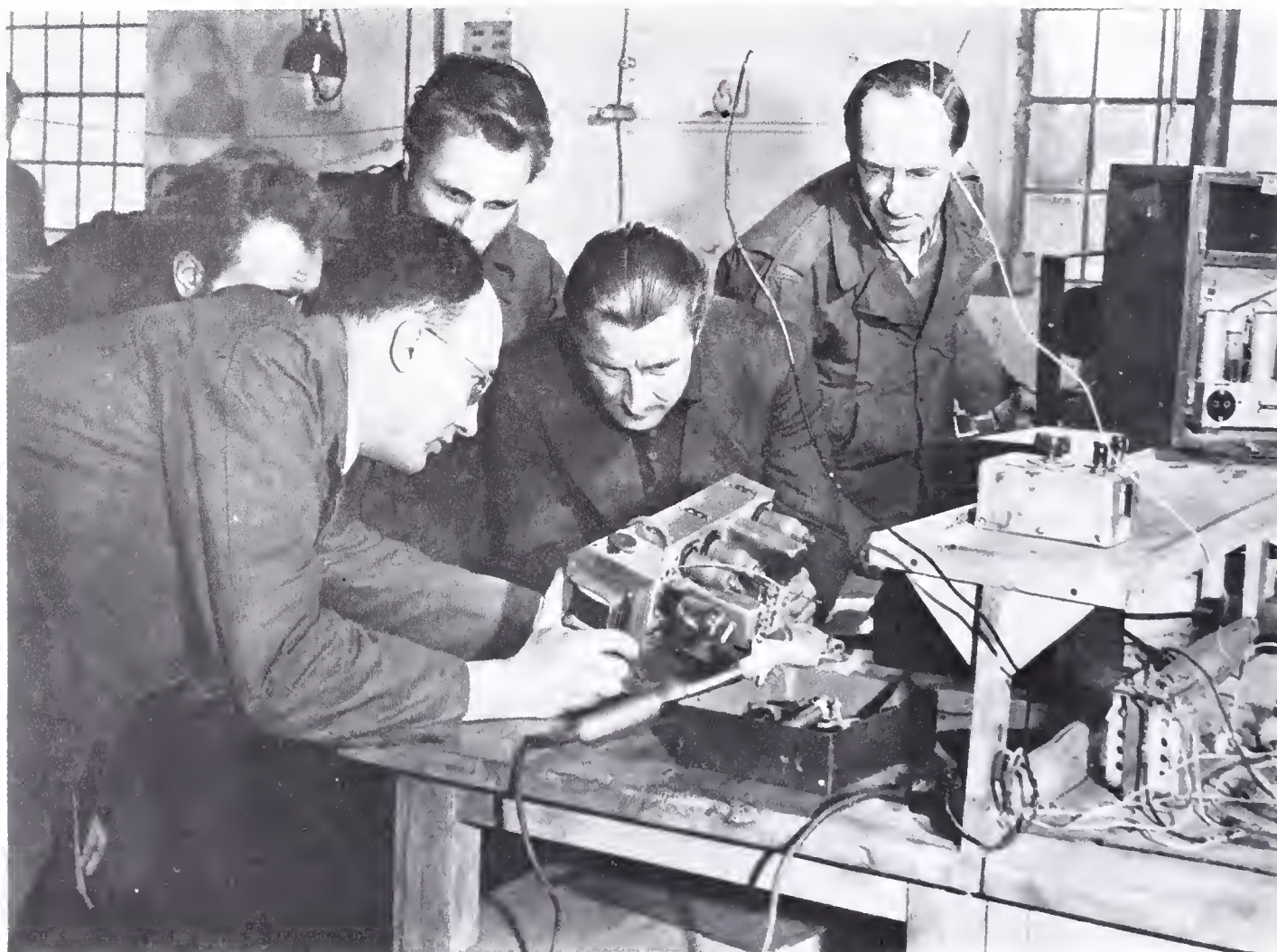
In Toledo

Toledo, O., has two new residents. They are Mr. and Mrs. Alex Baur, until recently occupants of one of the displaced persons camps in Germany.

They came to Toledo by a long, 30-year route from their birthplace in Russia. Leaving their homeland during the 1918 revolution, they lived in eastern Europe until the Gestapo took them from their Yugoslav home for forced labor in Germany during the war.

For more than two years they were in the DP camp. Then CWS brought them to America, helped resettle them in Toledo. The family service agency there has found them temporary lodging and plans to place Mr. Baur, an engineer, as a draftsman with a construction firm.

... DP's are prepared to make a real contribution to American life.



MOST OF THE DPs ARE CHRISTIANS

A Statement

Adopted by the Federal Council of Churches

Calling for Immediate Congressional Action In Behalf of Displaced Persons

The failure of our Congress at its last¹ session to act upon the Stratton Bill (H.R. 2910) has placed upon the conscience of this nation a great moral burden. This bill, which would authorize emergency legislation to permit the entrance of 100,000 Displaced Persons a year for four years, is now pending in the Sub-Committee on Immigration of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, while close to 120 national organizations representing the bulk of church, farm, labor, civic, women's, veteran's and other important groups are asking that immediate action be taken. Now that the second session of the 80th Congress has convened, this call for humanitarian action on behalf of part of the 850,000 Displaced Persons of Europe should be considered along with all other measures intended to create a larger measure of well-being for all people everywhere, as well as fundamental freedoms and principles designed to create world peace.

Eighty per cent of these unfortunate victims of the war are Christians. The largest part of them are in camps now under the supervision of the United States Military Government. We, as members of Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches, are deeply interested in the fate of all Displaced Persons, but have a special concern for the moral, spiritual and physical welfare of these our fellow Christians.

More than money is needed. Back of the money should be a demonstration of our nation's concern for suffering people, our love for liberty and justice, and the full realization of commitments already made to the United Nations. We, of the churches, believe that America should practice its humanitarian professions as voiced over the air waves and elsewhere. We are convinced that the United States Government cannot expect other nations to take all the responsibility for the re-

settlement of these Displaced Persons; that unless we, as a people, act quickly to aid these DPs we shall be guilty of creating in the very heart of Europe, just where reconstruction problems are the greatest, a physical and moral plague which no amount of cash will be able to cure. This is a human problem which requires humanitarian action.

Church World Service, our interdenominational cooperating organization for relief and rehabilitation, through its Committee on Displaced Persons, is ready to act. In fact, it has already taken as much action as the limiting provisions of the immigration quota system will allow. It is prepared to take action on a much broader scale just as soon as the Stratton Bill becomes law. Already the Committee, through its thirty-six workers in Europe and its staff in this country, besides other services, has given assistance to 1,488 persons coming at a rate of 100 a month. These have been resettled in 32 states and in 124 communities throughout the United States. The Committee has a current operational budget calling for an estimated expenditure of a little over a \$1,000,000 a year.

In anticipation of the passage of the Stratton Bill, which would permit the Committee to do the service it was established to render, it is now in the process of making a careful and extensive survey of the practical aid which its constituent denominational members will be able to render in the resettlement of DPs.

It is, moreover, enlisting the active cooperation of the interdenominational Councils of Churches in 36 states and in 633 cities and counties to help in the resettlement of the DPs and to help them to become self-supporting. The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Home Missions Council of North America and the United Council of Church Women are actively cooperating in the program. They will enlist the Home Mission Boards of the various denominations in the reception, placement and resettlement of Displaced Persons. Besides all this the regular staff of Church World Service, composed of trained social workers,

¹ Another bill has been introduced which, after certain amendments, will carry out in the main the objectives stated here.

will continue to organize community interest and resources, seeking the cooperation of the Family Service Associations and other community service agencies such as the Y.M.C.A.s and the Y.W.C.A.s.

In view of the fact that the Committee on Displaced Persons is now prepared to render a much larger service, The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America urges individual members of Congress and Congress as a whole, to act favorably and quickly on the Stratton Bill. In cooperation with the Roman Catholic and the Jewish agencies, Church World Service will assume its proper share of the responsibility for Displaced Persons coming to this country under the Stratton Bill. It stands ready to cooperate fully with governmental agencies in the solution of this international problem. When Congress acts, Church World Service, through its

Committee for Displaced Persons and in cooperation with those of other Faiths, will be ready to carry through on a much larger scale what it has already demonstrated it is able to do under severe handicaps and restrictions. It now waits for Congressional action.

Church World Service was constituted by: The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, The American Committee for the World Council of Churches, Foreign Missions Conference of North America. The United Council of Church Women and the following denominations also appoint representatives: Northern Baptist Convention; Seventh Day Baptist; Southern Baptist Convention; Church of the Brethren; Congregational Christian; Disciples of Christ; Evangelical Congregational; Evangelical and Reformed; Evangelical United Brethren; Friends Five-Year Meeting; National Lutheran Council; Methodist Church; Presbyterian U. S.; Presbyterian, United; Presbyterian U.S.A.; Protestant Episcopal Church; Reformed Church in America; Roumanian Orthodox Episcopate of America; Serbian Eastern Orthodox Church; Russian Orthodox Church of North America; Evangelical Lutheran Synod; Synod of Missouri, Ohio and Other States.

"DPs ARE NOW ON OUR HANDS"

(Statement by the Joint Council for the Resettlement of DPs)

The three principal national welfare organizations serving in the field of immigration, resettlement, adjustment and Americanization of refugees and displaced persons in the United States are now operating in a closely coordinated and harmonious manner. These three organizations are the National Catholic Resettlement Council, Church World Service Committee on Displaced Persons, and United Service for New Americans.

Congress now has under consideration proposals for legislation to admit increased numbers of Displaced Persons, who have survived the war and persecution, and thus to enable the United States to exercise world leadership by assuming its fair share of this international responsibility. In preparation for the increased immigration which would result from such legislation, the three voluntary agencies have intensified their traditional cooperation on a national scale and are stimulating similar intergroup cooperation on the part of their affi-

liated local organizations in communities throughout the country. These coordinated programs constitute the greatest example of interfaith action in a welfare program ever undertaken in this country.

The plan for admitting additional Displaced Persons to the United States is supported by the three agencies as a matter of humanity and as a necessary move to clear up a situation in Europe which threatens serious complications for the future if the large number of displaced persons is not reduced by emigration from the countries where they now live. The greater number of the DPs are now on our hands. The majority live in areas controlled by the U. S. Army and so are under the U. S. Military Government. The principal share of the expense of maintenance of most of the DPs is borne by the U. S. treasury, through its contributions to the I.R.O. or to the U. S. Military Government of Germany or Austria. When they are resettled as self-supporting human beings the burden on the American taxpayer will be relieved, the army relieved of a heavy administrative duty and one of the serious political and social problems of Europe solved.

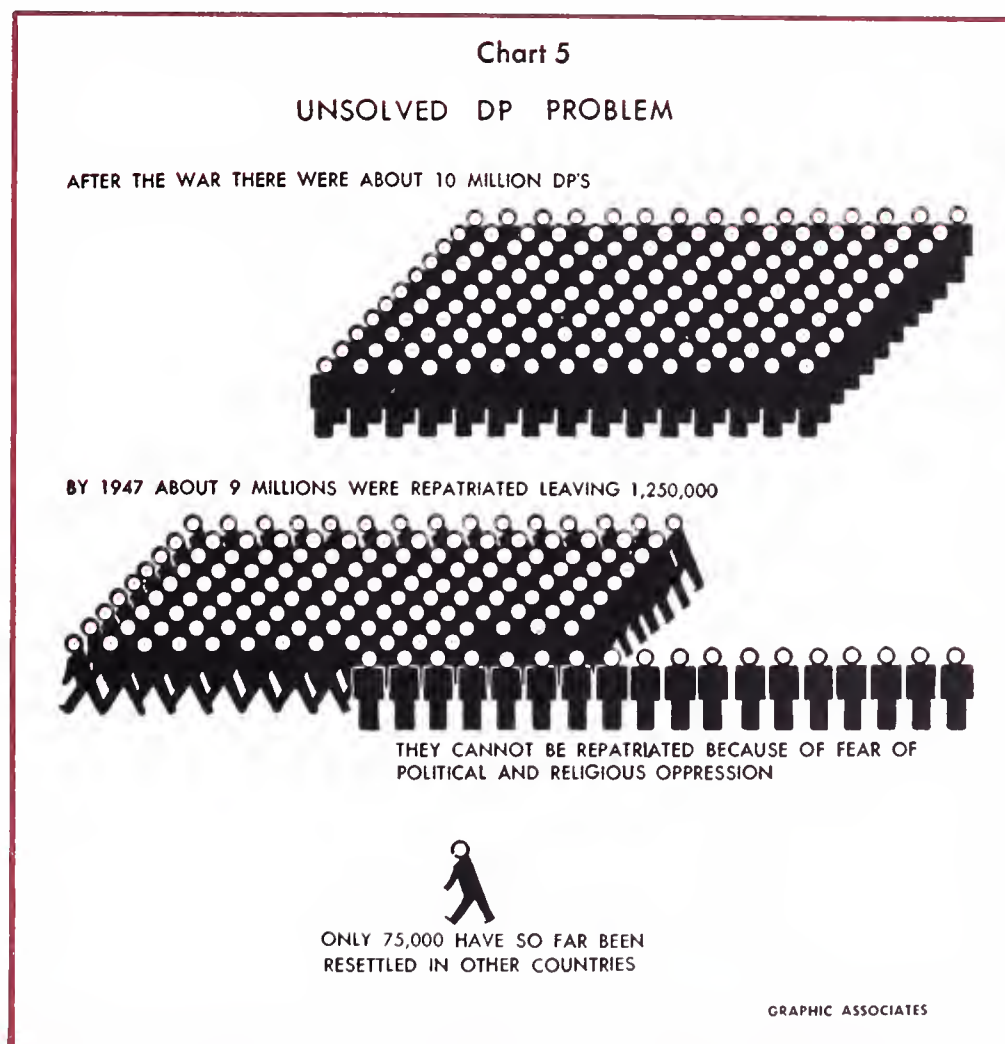
The voluntary agencies recognize the obligation on them to do their utmost to be helpful in the

While the Government is in the process of working out new DP legislation, Protestants are already acting. (See page 16.) Much planning is now being done on denominational and interdenominational levels. What is your community doing?

operations of resettlement of the DPs whom Congress may permit to enter the country. The DPs are worthy people whose principal desire is to become independent and self-supporting. It is recognized that it is desirable that the Displaced Persons so far as possible should be settled in relatively small groups in the farming regions and in smaller cities and towns of this wide country and that they should be in environments where they can not only become self-supporting but can find a social environment into which they can be expected to fit. This task can best be carried on by cooperation on a national scale among agencies nationwide in scope which reach into the cities, towns, and farming communities, which have the cooperation of groups with a spirit and desire to undertake the

neighborly tasks of settlement and adjustment in the communities.

The strength of this program rests largely on the local organizations — city, town, and country. Knowing the resources of their communities intimately, they are able to make use of local opportunities for settlement, for housing, for work, for education, for social adjustment. They provide the atmosphere of neighborly welcome which is vital to the rapid adjustment of an individual or a family. They can utilize the local social agencies to provide the services that are needed in helping people who have been subjected to years of persecution, exile and imprisonment, in adjusting themselves to normal life as self-reliant Americans.



WHO ARE THESE DP'S?

Since V-E Day, more than 11,000,000 former slave laborers, prisoners of war and concentration camp inmates have been sent home. Some 850,000, still in camps, can never go home.

These 850,000 are today's DPs—the hard core of irrepatriables. They are Poles, Latvians, Lithuanians, Estonians, Yugoslavs, Greeks, Ukrainians, Czechoslovaks. Brought into Germany as slave laborers and concentration camp inmates, they cannot return to their Soviet-dominated lands because of fear of political and religious persecution.

This is the third year since “liberation” that 850,000 DPs continue to live in DP camps. The United States has promised that none of them would be forced to go back to Soviet-dominated countries to face enslavement or death. They must stay in the camps because their homes and homelands have been destroyed or closed to them.

Over 150,000 children, at least half of them under the age of six, live in these camps. Fifty per cent of all DPs are women and children.

All religions and denominations are represented among the DPs. Four out of five are Christian.



WELFARE PROGRAM IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

The following projects are among those in operation under our welfare program in the Displaced Persons Camps in Germany and Austria.

The Hanau Vocational Training Center for Displaced Persons includes the following work shops.

Handicraft Shop, where the following work is taught:

Knitting, embroidering, fashion-designing, feather-and-down articles, hatmaking, weaving, fine wood-work, fine leatherwork, filigree, ceramics, cosmetics and hairdressing.

Tailor's Shop, where the manufacture of men's clothes and ladies' dresses and cutting are taught.

Cobbler's Shop, where the manufacture and repair of natural and orthopedic shoes are taught, by hand as well as by machinery.

Carpenter's Shop, where all sorts of wood-work is taught, particularly the making of furniture.

Mechanics, where the locksmith's, turner's lever and welding work are taught, as well as work at the installation of gas-and-water supply.

Smith's Shop, where all possible forging work is taught.

Plumber's Shop, where the manufacture of tin-work, household utensils and tiles are taught.

Garage, where the repair of cars is taught.

Electrician's Workshop, where all sorts of work with high voltage and particularly installations are taught.

Radio-technical Workshop, where repair and installation of wireless-sets are taught.

Technical designing and drawing.
English Classes.

Practical work is given in the workshops under the guidance of well trained foremen-instructors. The theoretical lectures are given in the national languages.

Agreements are currently being drawn up with the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization by which our training at Hanau will be standardized with that being given elsewhere in the United States zone. This agreement takes into consideration the fact that any vocational training project must be one especially adapted to the needs of the Displaced Persons in their present situation. Consideration is also given to the trades desirable for resettlement purposes;

the shortages of needed skills in the camps, the value of short term courses, and the availability of materials. Some of the light shop activities are being conducted on a mobile basis, and the necessary equipment is taken from one camp to another, the course being operated for a short period and the mobile unit, with full equipment moving on to another camp. (Example of mobile unit courses: dressmaking, millinery, electrical repair and radio repair.)

Shoes for Austrian DPs

In the U. S. zone of Austria plans have been made to set up vocational training activities under the joint sponsoring of Jewish and non-Jewish agencies. A cobbler course has been started as a suitable test training project. The experience derived from this project will serve for other work shops which will also be jointly sponsored.

Children's Clothing Project in Germany

This has furnished 800 to 900 children with layettes. Sewing shops have been established and 6,000 meters of flannelette have been purchased. Patterns have been prepared so that out of 6.69 meters one complete layette can be made including 1 night dress, 1 undershirt, 1 jacket and cap, 4 binders and 6 diapers.

Teacher Retraining Center in Germany

One of the most critical needs of the children in the camps today is that of foreign-language instructions to better prepare them for emigration and resettlement. We have established a small training unit for Kindergarten Assistants. The resident staff member in charge of instruction is a Latvian kindergarten teacher and the consultant on school administration and supply was formerly a high school teacher in Lithuania. The students represent all nationalities residing in the camps in that Area, and each camp has sent representatives to attend the course. Students are billeted and fed by the Area Team and the school is operated and supplied by CWS.

* * *

At the present time we have a staff of 52 workers in charge of our Welfare and Immigration services in the American zones of Germany and Austria.

The following is a statement, given by a Displaced Person to a CWS Committee Member who recently visited these camps:

"For two years I am a DP, and I am awfully tired of wearing this label. All of us are tired of being considered a special sort of people, somewhat inferior to all others. We have suffered a lot but we are the same normal beings, willing and able to work, with intelligence, creative power, energy and talent. There are not only skilled workers of different trades among us, but scientists, doctors, engineers, artists, musicians and writers; nevertheless everybody is ready to begin with any hard work, if necessary, but we must really *begin* a new life. We cannot live any more at a station waiting for a train to come, being never sure that such a train will ever come. But we are sure under the present conditions we shall not take the train going back to our countries. We did not leave our homes willingly, but now it is our free will not to return there. We chose freedom, and no privations will alter our minds.

"The life with some 10-15 persons in the same room is hard, and the noon-meal from the camp kitchen is sometimes scarce. Anyhow we don't beg you for more and more dollars to keep us here. An extra bar of chocolate per month will not make sweeter our bitter position. We ask to be humans; we ask you to give us normal life and normal work. We are not beggars; even in our camps most of us are working hard. Don't be afraid to open us the doors to your countries, and a day may come when we help you to keep these doors closed to an evil, threatening your peace and happiness.

"There may be a few bad people among us, even some criminals — don't be afraid of it: you may come across them in any normal society. Don't

put their blame upon all of us — give us the possibility of revealing them and warning you against them. Their number is small but thousands and thousands of people can be useful and honorable members of any society.

"Don't think we are idlers if not all of us go to the mines or to some tropical woods. Many of us have lost our health in German labor and concentration camps and are not strong enough to do that job. It is not humane and fair to accept for emigration only the strongest, the most able-bodied, the young and single ones, as it is being done now by several countries. Don't be afraid: our old people won't be a burden to you. Come into our workshops — many a fine embroidery, a complicated carving is being done by a wrinkled hand. These dear old hands of our fathers and mothers who have built their homes and have lost everything, are now busily sewing, knitting, painting, making amusing toys.

"The work of UNRRA has been generous and great. Thanks to it, shelter and food was given to several hundred thousand persons in a land hostile and unwilling to keep them. Let the noble work of IRO crown the activities of UNRRA, providing hospitals, shelter and work in some countries, far from the battered and ruined Europe, where fear and dreadful memories are still haunting weary, homeless people."

"Many thousands of Displaced Persons, still living in camps overseas, should be allowed entry into the United States. I again urge the Congress to pass suitable legislation at once so that this nation may do its share in caring for homeless and suffering refugees of all faiths. I believe that the admission of these persons will add to the strength and energy of this nation." —President Truman

... Learning a New Trade



WHAT OTHERS SAY

... about these "Delayed Pilgrims"

The fate of the Displaced Persons is a matter that rests heavily on the Christian conscience. This is evidenced by the great number of expressions of concern voiced in many different denominations covering all parts of the country.

—Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, General Secretary,
Federal Council of Churches

We urge the passage of this legislation in order that the United States may demonstrate to the world that it will not only fight for democracy and freedom, but will also remain a place of refuge for those fleeing totalitarian oppression.

—William Green, President,
American Federation of Labor

Over half of the Displaced Persons are women and children, with about 21 percent under 18 years of age. Most of them represent a survival of the fittest, having escaped and endured what millions of their kinsmen could not survive.

—Congressman William G. Stratton

It is our Christian duty and moral obligation to remove the Displaced Persons from their present plight.

—The Most Rev. William T. Mulloy, President,
National Catholic Rural Life Conference

The fear that admission of Displaced Persons will result in taking jobs away from Americans is not well-founded. More than 50 percent of the displaced persons are women and children. In any case the number proposed to be admitted is so small in proportion to our total population that it cannot create any serious employment problem. This fact has been recognized by the leading labor organizations of the country, which are endorsing the present bill.

—Herbert H. Lehman

I urge prompt decision and action by Congress on this question. We must not continue these allies of ours, these captives of the Germans, indefinitely in the camps in prolonging their abnormal existence and killing their hope.

The tasks that are imposed by a declaration of war are not completed when the guns cease fire.

This is one of the tasks which we have not completed. It is for us to determine how it is to be completed.

—Secretary of State, George C. Marshall

I do not see how we can hold our heads up in the world if we turn our backs on these people.

—Owen J. Roberts, Associate Justice (Retired)

The lives and futures of a million men, women and children hang upon the decision to be made by the Congress.

—Assistant Secretary of State,
John H. Hilldring

Legion Reverses Itself on DPs

Criticism of the American Legion's stand on the question of allowing European war victims to find refuge in the United States has been so frequently expressed that it gives us unusual pleasure to report that the Legion has changed its position. At its recent meeting in Indianapolis the national executive committee of the Legion adopted a resolution recommending that Displaced Persons from Europe be allowed to enter this country in numbers that should be "proportionate to America's fair share" of the D.P. problem. The Legion's Americanism Commission has at last recognized that finding a safe home for the D.P.'s is an emergency matter, and can be dealt with on that basis without in any way undermining our permanent immigration policy. This is the best news so far for those who have been fighting to have the United States extend a helping hand to these war victims. It does not make certain the passage of the Stratton bill, but coming in the same week with the Pope's exhortation to the same general effect, it should go a long way toward gaining that end. With the re-assembling of Congress, efforts should immediately be redoubled to get the Stratton bill out of its committee pigeonhole and on the road to adoption. The churches may find it a little queer at first to be working hand in hand with the Legion in a cause like this. Perhaps this alliance may prove to be the start of a new and better relationship between them and this organization of former service men.

—*The Christian Century.*

INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES

Church World Service Immigration Report

UNITED STATES

1. Number of Individuals in the United States on CORPORATE AFFIDAVITS as of February 28, 1948 (including 12 from Shanghai).....	1,336	
Number Admitted during March, 1948 (including 7 from Shanghai).....	130	
Total as of March 31, 1948.....		1,466
Number of Individuals in the United States on INDIVIDUAL AFFIDAVITS assisted by CWS as of February 28, 1948.....	390	
Number Admitted during March, 1948.....	52	
Total as of March 31, 1948.....		442
GRAND TOTAL.....		1,908

2. <i>Distribution in the United States</i>	
Number of States.....	34
(including District of Columbia)	
Number of localities (exclusive of Metropolitan New York).....	171

Age Distribution		Religious Affiliation	
. . . From Europe			
Under 5	115	Orthodox	704
		includes Greek Orthodox	
		Serbian Orthodox	
		Russian Orthodox	
6-10	75	Evangelical and Lutheran	468
		Protestant (Denomination not specified)	80
11-17	99	Catholic	67
		includes Greek Catholic	
		Russian Catholic	
18-25	267	Baptist	63
26-35	330	Seventh Day Adventist.....	15
		Jewish	11
36-45	276	Dutch Reformed	8
		Armenian Gregorian	7
46-55	194	Brethren	1
		Mohammedan	1
56-65	63	Unknown, Dissident, none.....	22
		Total.....	
66-75	24		1,447
75 over	4	Persons from Shanghai on corporate affidavit	
		of CWS	19
		Total	19
Totals	1,447	GRAND TOTAL	1,466

LOCATION OF DP's THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES

. . . It is significant to note wide geographical area in which Displaced Persons have already been settled by the DP Committee of Church World Service.

State	No. of Communities	No. of Individuals	State	No. of Communities	No. of Individuals
Arizona	1	1	New York State	24	85
Arkansas	1	1	(exclusive of Metropolitan New York)		
California	8	71	North Carolina	2	2
Connecticut	11	32	North Dakota	1	1
Delaware	1	3	Ohio	9	66
District of Columbia	1	4	Oregon	2	3
Florida	4	6	Pennsylvania	9	58
Illinois	12	108	Rhode Island	1	2
Indiana	5	20	South Carolina	1	4
Iowa	3	3	Tennessee	2	7
Kentucky	2	2	Texas	2	3
Louisiana	1	1	Utah	2	5
Maryland	3	8	Vermont	1	2
Massachusetts	17	69	Virginia	2	2
Michigan	4	24	Washington	1	12
Minnesota	3	15	Wisconsin	9	36
Missouri	4	16			
Montana	1	6			
Nebraska	5	14			
New Jersey	16	38	TOTALS: 34 States.....	171	730

The following feature article appeared in a recent issue of The Fort Wayne (Indiana) News-Sentinel.



HOME SWEET HOME—Mr. and Mrs. Peter Marchenko and their young son, George, Ukrainian Displaced Persons, are shown as they arrived in Fort Wayne Friday, under the sponsorship of the Church World Service. The Marchenkos are looking to Fort Wayne for new freedom and a new home after spending the past two years in an American D.P. camp in Schaffenburg, Germany. The family have made several friends in Fort Wayne and have attended church, and have not been faced with any problem except housing.

— (News-Sentinel Photo)

DICTATORS ALL BAD

Ukrainian Family Glad To Settle in Fort Wayne

By BETTY NEEB

Three more of Europe's Displaced Persons have found a home.

They are Ukrainian Mr. and Mrs. Peter Marchenko and their 14-year-old son George, who have been groping about in the shadows of dictatorships of one sort or another for the greater portions of their lives.

Friday they arrived in Fort Wayne in fine fettle, looking rather remarkably like three saucer-eyed youngsters about to embark on their first circus. And in a way they were.

America was certainly the biggest show on earth, and the Marchenkos, after a lifetime of unsure wavering between Russian and German domination of their native Ukraine, were just about ready for all three rings.

Under the sponsorship of Church World Service, the Marchenkos sailed from Bremerhaven Germany, on Feb. 21, after months of anxiety and uncertain waiting in an American D. P. camp in Schaffenburg, Germany. Arriving in New York on March 3 aboard the American Marine Flasher, they were finally sent on to Fort Wayne after due deliberation on the part of the Service's Vocational Counselor.

All 'Very Nice'

"We have not seen much yet," said Mrs. Marchenko, a grave, attractive, young matron, when we accosted the trio in the Allen Hotel where they had been temporarily placed by the Family and Children's Service Bureau, "but what we have seen is nice. Very nice."

"Very nice," echoed her offspring enthusiastically.

"Very nice," nodded Mr. Marchenko. "We know it's the best country in the world now. It is only too bad that we have come so late. That we have lost such a big time in our life."

The Marchenkos, we learned, were shaken from life's routine under the Soviet rule in 1943, when, under German occupation, they were herded from Ukraine to Brux, Germany, into forced labor. Later they were sent to Teplitz, Germany, where both Mr. and Mrs. Marchenko worked as draftsmen in a factory.

Finally, in 1945, when the Teplitz plant was bombed out by American squadrons, the three were placed in the Schaffenberg camp, where they remained until their sailing date in February of this year.

Mr. Marchenko, a graduate electrical engineer, is looking toward Fort Wayne industry as an outlet for his educational and professional background, as is his wife, who is an engineering economist.

Families Mostly Gone

Their families, for the most part, have been wiped out. The mother and sister of Mr. Marchenko, still in another D.P. camp in Augsburg, Germany, will join them, however, says Mrs. Marchenko, as soon as they have become established to some degree in this country.

George, a polite, alert young man, who looks as though he might very easily double for left end on a high school football team, simply wants to get back to school again.

"It's all that he's been dreaming of," Mrs. Marchenko explained with maternal knowing. "While we were in Germany, he was not allowed to attend school before the time we reached the Schaffenburg camp, because he was 'foreign'."

On the subject of dictatorships, the Marchenkos stand firmly pat. They're all alike, Mrs. Marchenko maintained, when we sought her pleasure on a Russian domination or a German regime.

She followed through by directing a stream of Ukrainian interrogation at her husband in what was obviously an effort to discover where the gentleman's own sympathies lay.

Mr. Marchenko's reaction was alarmingly swift. He threw up his hands, shook his head vigorously and declared gloomily,

"The same. They are all the same."

BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, "The Problem of Displaced Persons" June 1946 (mimeographed)

Davie, Maurice R. (Committee for the Study of Recent Immigration from Europe) "Refugees in America," Harper Brothers, New York 1947

Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization, New Bulletins Nos. 1-11, September-March 1948 (mimeographed)

United States Department of State, Office of Public Affairs, "The International Refugee Organization," March 1947 (mimeographed)

Davie, Maurice R. "World Immigration" The Macmillan Company, New York, 1936

Publications of the National Committee on Immigration Policy:

"Economic Aspects of Immigration"

"Immigration and Population Policy" (Price 25¢)

Immigration and Naturalization Service, "Monthly Review of the Department of Justice," February 1948 issue (Price 10¢)

Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, "Displaced Persons Digest," 1947

National Committee on Immigration Policy, "International Migration and One World," Academy Press, New York 1948 (Price 25¢)

Delayed Pilgrims, a 35mm filmstrip with accompanying script to run 20 or 30 minutes, tells the story of the DP's and what the American churches are doing to help them. May be borrowed free or purchased for \$1. from Church World Service.

"*Passport to Nowhere*" 16 mm filmstrip running 18 minutes. A moving documentary of life in D.P. camps and presentation of the total problem of the Displaced Persons. It may be borrowed free from Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, or purchased from RKO for \$60.

"*The Time Is Now*," 16 mm filmstrip running 8 minutes with a commentary by Ralph Bellamy concerning the plight of the Displaced Persons.

For electrical transcription:

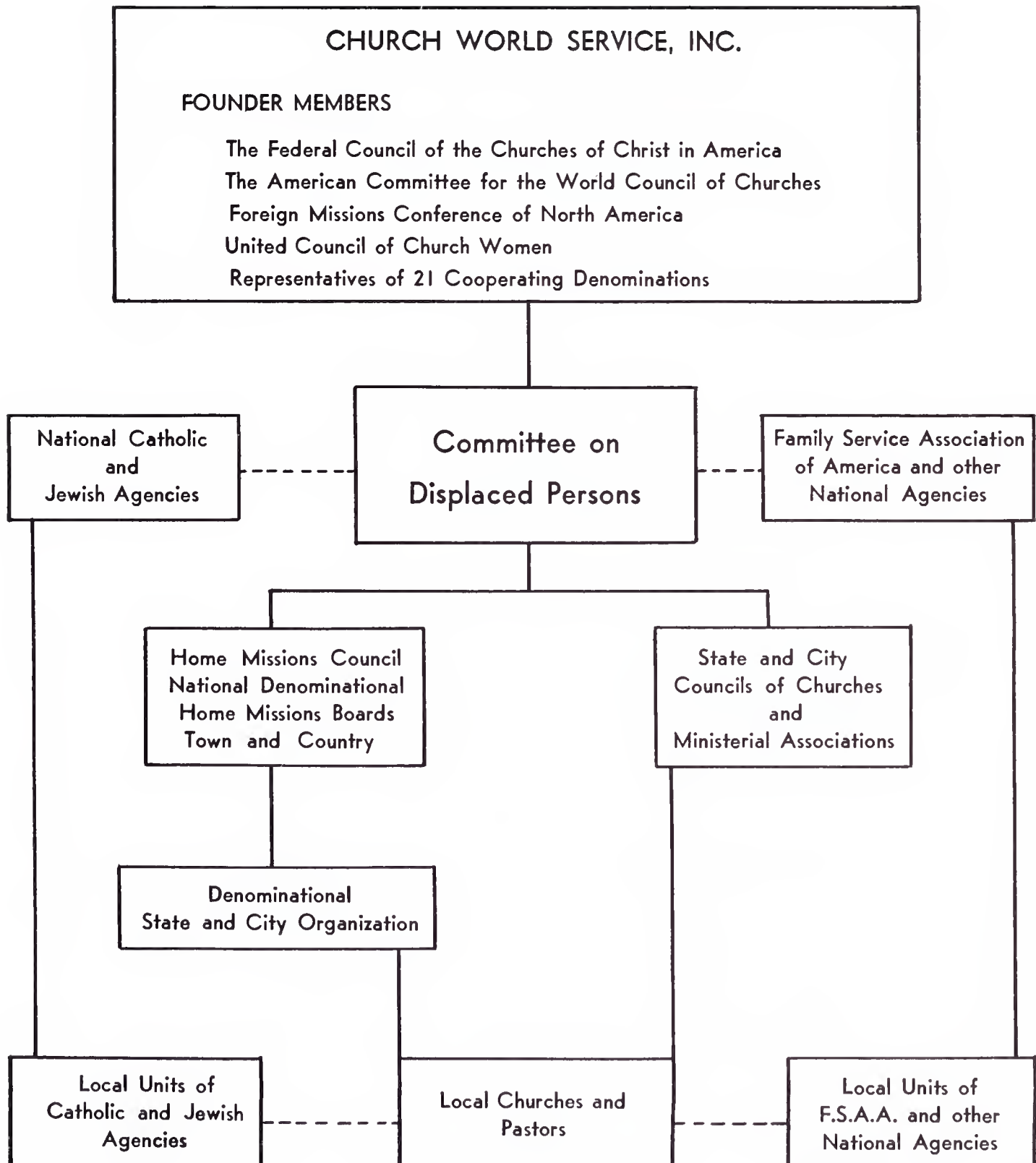
"*Out of the Darkness*" a dramatized report from LOOK Magazine. (May be secured from Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, New York.)

"*Voice of the Bell*," a dramatized letter to a Congressman from an American Veteran. (May be secured from Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, New York.)

"*I Am a DP*," a college student recalls her life as a slave laborer. (May be secured from Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, New York.)

For further information write Church World Service, Committee on Displaced Persons, 214 East 21st Street, New York 10, New York.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
FOR RESETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS



STAFF AND COMMITTEE

Miss Aroos Benneyan—Secretary for Displaced Persons

Dr. Charles R. Osborn—Field Representative

Miss Naomi Colmery—Service Supervisor

Miss Elizabeth B. Hough—Intake Supervisor

Mrs. Alma Piel Williams—Resettlement Supervisor

Miss Francis C. Butler—Vocational Consultant

Mr. Barent Landstreet—European Director, Displaced Persons Committee

Mr. Trevor Pierce—Deputy Director, European Immigration Program

Miss Sue Stille—Deputy Director, European Welfare Program

Mrs. Estelle Griswold, European Resettlement Officer

Baptist, Northern:	*Dr. Stanley I. Stuber New York, New York	Reformed Church:	Dr. Frederick Zimmerman New York, New York
	Dr. Lincoln Wadsworth New York, New York	Roumanian Orthodox:	Rev. Vasile Hatiegan New York, New York
Baptist, Southern: Brethren:	Dr. George W. Sadler Richmond, Va.		<i>Alternate</i> Mrs. Chalmers Wright Great Neck, Long Island
	Mr. John Metzler Christian Rural Overseas Program, Chicago, Ill.	Russian Orthodox:	Very Rev. Joseph Pishtey New York, New York
Congregational Christian:	Dr. Ray Gibbons New York, New York		<i>Alternate</i> Miss A. Tolstoy New York, New York
	Mr. Allan T. Burns New York, New York		
Disciples:	Dr. C. O. Hawley Indianapolis, Ind.	Serbian Orthodox:	Bishop Nicholai Velimirovich New York, New York
	Mr. James A. Crain Indianapolis, Ind.		
Evangelical & Reformed: Friends:	Rev. Reginald H. Helfferich Bath, Pa.	Additional Members:	*Mrs. Guy Emery Shieler Chatham, New Jersey
	Mr. John Judkyn New York, New York		Dr. Leland Rex Robinson New York, New York
Lutheran:	*Dr. Clarence E. Krumbholz <i>Chairman</i> New York, New York		Mr. Frank Hertel Family Service Association of America New York, New York
Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio & other states:	Dr. E. T. Bernthal Detroit, Mich.	Consultants:	Prof. Joseph P. Chamberlain Kent Hall, Columbia University New York, New York
Methodist:	*Dr. Gaither P. Warfield New York, New York		Miss Ruth Larned International Social Service New York, New York
	Dr. Elliott Fisher New York, New York		Mrs. Ruth M. Worrell United Council of Church Women New York, New York
Moravian:	Dr. F. P. Stocker Bethlehem, Pa.		Dr. Beverley Boyd The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America Christ in America New York, New York
Presbyterian, USA:	*Dr. E. Graham Wilson New York, New York		Dr. Mark Dawber Home Missions Council of North America New York, New York
	Mrs. Howard Yergin Bronx, New York		
Presbyterian, US:	Dr. H. Kerr Taylor Nashville, Tenn.		
Protestant Episcopal:	*Canon Almon R. Pepper New York, New York		

* Executive Committee Members

NEW YORK TIMES
**TRUMAN HOPEFUL
ON ADMITTING DP'S**

Presidential Message to Group
Here Stresses Early Action
by Congress on Refugees

President Truman expressed
yesterday that the United
States would admit a sub-
stantial number of displaced persons
from Europe.

In a message read at a
session of the
United Service
in the Hotel Corning
last night, the president said:

"It is now time to take
early action to authorize the
admission of the fair share of
the displaced persons planning to
return to their homes, thus
assuring them of a future."

NEW YORK POST
Feb. 13, 1948

**DP Aid Planned
If Congress
Admits Them**

The new Joint Council on
Resettlement of Displaced
Persons today planned to
the settlement in this
country of 1000 refugees
as permits
plans of the
announced yesterday
under the
Council
place
in
the
country.

NEW YORK TIMES
Feb. 13, 1948

**JOINT DP COUNCIL
IS ORGANIZED HERE**

13 Main U. S. Religious Groups
to Be Represented in Move
to Aid Europe's Homeless

Formation of a Joint Council on
the Resettlement of Displaced Per-
sons to facilitate the reception and
relocation in this country of
Europe's homeless of all
was announced yesterday by
Joseph P. Chamberlain, president
of law at Columbia and world
America's three main religious
groups—will be represented on the
through three national wel-
fare organizations, which have al-
ways cooperated on the
problem.

BALTIMORE, MD.
EVENING-SUN
Feb. 13, 1948

**Church Groups
's To Settle**
13 (P)—An in-
posed of three
to aid reser-
Europe's

THE CORNING LEADER, Jan. 31,
Corning, N.Y. 1948

Father Had Glass Factories

Former Displaced Person Begins Life Anew In U. S. As Worker In CGW Here

Three big steps and Peteris Nemme had ended one life and, paradoxically enough, began another.

The long trek started when he left the DP (displaced persons) camp at Esslingen, Germany. Step two was his arrival in America. A job with the Corning Glass Works provided the climax.

Peteris, an Estonian was the only one discharged from the DP camp at Esslingen during the month of October, 1947. He arrived in this country November 29, and then an interview in New York City with a CGW representative brought his journey to an end.

But this was also the beginning—the start of a new and brighter life.

CGW found him a place to live, 12 West Hazel Street, and gave him a job in the tubing department.

Perhaps, though, it would be best to begin at the beginning.

Peteris was born in Moscow to parents of Estonian birth. (Peteris Nemme is the Latvian spelling). His education included three years of study at Tartu University, Estonia. He has a knowledge of the English language having studied at the Tartu High School.

His life's work has been in the field of glass. In fact, Peteris' father was owner of two glass factories at various times. One of them was located in Moscow—and then the Communies came along.

In DP Camp Two Years

Peteris, 33 years old and unmarried, was confined to the DP camp for over two years. The whereabouts of his family remained a mystery to him for that period. (His parents and two sisters are still inmates in a DP camp.)

As for Peteris' diet at the DP camp. Well, the menu was something like two ounces of butter, four ounces of meat and two pounds of potatoes weekly.

To Church World Service, responsible for bringing him to America, and to the Corning

Social Service Society, Peteris expresses his gratitude.

Peteris was the first "DP case" the local social agency has aided. Help came not only along the financial line, but the society played a major part in finding him a job. Peteris was given another "lift" by the agency which contacted a local minister of his faith.

(Miss Robie Sargent, executive director of the Social Service Society, pointed out that financial aid to Peteris was refunded by Church World Service.)

Explanation Given

To those not familiar with the purpose of the Church World Service Committee on Displaced Persons and to others who do not know exactly who are classified as DP's, this explanation is made:

"Church World Service Committee on Displaced Persons is a national agency organized to help refugees and displaced persons, who are members of the Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches and other individuals not cared for by the Roman Catholic, Jewish or Child Welfare agencies.

"Displaced persons are those victims of totalitarianism who fled their homes in countries other than Germany to seek safety from the ravages of war and have no homes to which they can safely return."

The deeper and singular effects of both Church World Service and the Social Service in the life of Peteris is impossible to measure. A start in a new life and the kindness shown Peteris is something intangible and being thus is inestimable.

But of this you can be sure he shall never forget it.

BOSTON, TEX., CHRONICLE
Jan. 24, 1948
**U. S. Churches Prepare
Admit Displaced Persons**

for Aiding Newcomers
ars Are Eased.

ouncement by Dr. A. Livingstone
Warnshuis, executive vice-president
of the Protestant relief
agency.

and the approval given the
committee by the ex-
Churches at the Federal
in Atlanta, Ga., means
World Service is now
ready has brought in
under the limited im-
migration quota
prepared to op-
n broader scale if
becomes law.

Undertaken.
of the
a render
in the
part
so, the
inter-
arch

SOUTH BEND
TRIBUNE
Jan. 22, 1948

**HELP PLEDGED
TO DISPLACED**

Council of United
Churches to Launch
Program.

icipation is pledged
of United Churches
and pro-
for the

TUCUMCARI, N.M.
Feb. 1, 1948

**Rehabilitation by
Churches Average
60 Persons Monthly**

Acting on behalf of the
Protestant churches of the
States, Church World
Service brought more than 1200 per-
sons to the United States and re-
habilitated them in homes and re-
and it is still bringing in
60 persons per month. Most
immigrants come from the
countries, from Russia, or
any where they were
ment. They former were
from Protestant and
made by CWS and
to build them in
communities

LEWISTON, ME.
Feb. 13, 1948

**GROUPS UNITE FOR
DP IMMIGRATION**
Feb. 12-13-Three
inter-faith

